

It has truly been an honor to serve with JOHN DINGELL and work closely with him on the Energy and Commerce Committee. I congratulate him becoming the longest serving member in the history of the House of Representatives, and look forward to continuing to work with him on the many issues he has championed as long as I have known him.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend my colleague Congressman JOHN DINGELL on his five decades of distinguished service to the people of Michigan and the United States.

Today we celebrate Congressman DINGELL becoming the longest-serving Member of the United States House of Representatives in this body's history. As we recognize our colleague's longevity, we reserve our highest of praise for the exceptional record of service he has compiled over his years of service.

Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude for Mr. DINGELL's career. If not for JOHN DINGELL, millions of children would not have received health care under the Children's Health Insurance Program. If not for JOHN DINGELL, hundreds of animal species would not have been saved from extinction by the Endangered Species Act. If not for JOHN DINGELL, our atmosphere would not have been protected by the effects of the Clean Air Act. If not for JOHN DINGELL, our Nation's workers, environment, children, and people would not enjoy so many of the protections they do today.

As we commemorate this historical milestone in Congressman DINGELL's career, we must recognize his determination to continue advocating on behalf of all American citizens. Every Congress, Congressman DINGELL introduces legislation creating a health care system guaranteeing coverage to every American. As this House honors its Dean with our words today, I hope that we may have the opportunity to honor him with our deeds by finally creating a long-overdue universal health care system before the end of this Congressional session.

I join my colleagues in applauding the career of Congressman DINGELL and thank Mr. DINGELL for his decades of service to our Nation.

Ms. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Representative JOHN DINGELL Jr., who today becomes the longest serving Member in House history passing the Honorable Jamie L. Whitten. I want to thank Representative DINGELL for his friendship and all the guidance he has shown me over the more than twelve years I have been in Congress. From his service in the United States Army to his diligent study of law at Georgetown University, his unwavering commitment and service to our nation has and will continue to be a benchmark my colleagues and I strive to match.

Representative DINGELL, Jr. began his service in the House on December 13, 1955, and since then has honorably filled the seat his father once held. Over the course of his accomplished career, he has championed legislation that over time has proven to be critical to our nation's well being. As chairman of the Energy and Commerce Committee for twelve years, he was an ardent advocate of environmental legislation and broke down partisan barriers in his pursuit to uncover instances of government waste and corruption. Under his watch, the Committee became one of the largest and wide-ranging in the House carrying with it a

reputation for intolerance of federal mismanagement.

While steadfast in his own principles, the Representative's determination to work with others continually sets him apart from other lawmakers. On a personal note, his critical work with me in passing the National Instance Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 is a testament to his uncanny ability to find middle-ground on often divisive issues. The work that we did on that legislation will hopefully go a long way towards making our communities safer.

As Representative DINGELL, Jr. begins his 19,420th day in office, I extend my congratulations to him in what has been and what will continue to be an exceptional career.

Mr. CARNAHAN. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Chairman Emeritus DINGELL for achieving a great milestone that no one has achieved before—serving the people of Michigan for 19,420 days and becoming the longest serving member of the House of Representatives in U.S. history.

Long before I was elected to Congress, I looked to Chairman DINGELL for inspiration and guidance. In fact his service began before I was born.

I was deeply honored after being elected to represent Missouri in this great body when DINGELL, as the Dean of the House, agreed to meet with me and offer his unmatched advice and counsel. What made it even more worthwhile was the fact that he had served with my grandfather ASJ Carnahan in this same body in the 1950s. It was a pleasure to hear of stories he and my grandfather shared together.

He has achieved a great deal since 1955 when he was first elected having presided over the House when Medicare was created to care for some of our most vulnerable citizens 10 years after he was first elected.

Both Congressman John D. Dingell Sr., the Chairman's father, and President Harry S. Truman of Missouri fought for a national health care system together. It was a cause important to Congressman Dingell Sr. and has continued to be a cause Chairman DINGELL has championed. Chairman DINGELL has worked with eleven U.S. presidents spanning his career—a quarter of the 44 Presidents in the entire history of our country.

Today I am delighted that I can continue to tell friends and family that I have served with Chairman DINGELL and look forward to working with him to expand health care so that the more than 47 million Americans without health care can have the peace of mind that they and their loved ones will be cared for.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 154.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECOGNIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MERCED ASSEMBLY CENTER

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 129) recognizing the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the Nation and the importance of establishing an appropriate memorial at that site to serve as a place for remembering the hardships endured by Japanese-Americans, so that the United States remains vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of equality, due process of law, justice, and fundamental fairness.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 129

Whereas, on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066, authorizing the forced internment of both United States citizens and legal residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

Whereas in the largest single relocation of individuals in the history of our Nation, approximately 120,000 Japanese-Americans were forced into internment camps by the United States Government in violation of their fundamental constitutional rights;

Whereas due to this unjust internment, these Japanese-Americans faced tremendous hardships, such as family separation, the loss of their homes, businesses, jobs, and dignity;

Whereas following Executive Order No. 9066, Japanese-Americans in parts of Washington, Oregon, California, and southern Arizona were ordered to report to assembly centers before being removed to more permanent war relocation centers;

Whereas the Merced Assembly Center, located in Merced, California, was the reporting site for 4,669 Japanese-Americans;

Whereas as a young child, United States Congressman Mike Honda and his family were held at the Merced Assembly Center prior to being interned in Amache, Colorado, and his public career has been dedicated to educating and preventing this type of injustice from reoccurring;

Whereas in 1998, then Assembly member Mike Honda authored the World War II Internment of Japanese-Americans: California Civil Liberties Public Education Act, which became California public law in 1999 and serves as an important program to educate the public about the internment;

Whereas February 19th, the 67th anniversary of Executive Order No. 9066, is known as the Day of Remembrance;

Whereas the Merced Assembly Center Commemorative Committee has been charged with the task of establishing a memorial to recognize the historic tragedy that took place at the Merced Assembly Center; and

Whereas the unveiling ceremony for the memorial at the Merced Assembly Center will take place on February 21, 2009: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives recognizes the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the Nation and the importance of establishing an appropriate memorial at that site to serve as a place for remembering the hardships endured by Japanese-Americans, so that the United States remains vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of equality, due process of law, justice, and fundamental fairness.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COHEN. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Born of war hysteria and racial prejudice, Executive Order 9066, issued 2 months after the United States entered World War II, would come to represent a stain on America's reputation.

Pursuant to Executive Order 9066, 120,000 Japanese Americans were ordered to leave behind their entire lives, and bring only their bare necessities to an unknown place with an unknown future. They spent 3 long years in internment camps in Arizona, Northern and Central California, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and Arkansas. And when the war ended and they attempted to return home, many found their houses looted. Others lost their homes to foreclosure in their absence, and many could not find jobs to feed and shelter their families.

One of those wrongly interned was our own Representative MIKE HONDA from California. He was a young boy when he and his family were ordered to report to the Merced Assembly Center in California, along with close to 5,000 other Japanese Americans. He and his family were sent from Merced to internment in Colorado.

Sadly, it took our government almost 50 years to formally apologize for this mistake and offer compensation to those who suffered through internment.

On August 10, 1988, the Civil Liberties Act was signed into law, offering an official apology for internment and authorizing payments of \$20,000 to each person wrongfully interned.

Although there is hardly anything that can replace 3 years of freedom wrongfully lost to internment, an official apology and some compensation provided solace to those who had suffered and helped heal a Nation stained by this terrible mistake during World War II.

It is extremely important that this Nation never forget this dark chapter in American history so that it is never repeated. As part of that effort of remembrance, a memorial to that dark chapter is being placed at the Merced Center later this month. So today, with this resolution introduced by Representative DENNIS CARDOZA of California, we recognize the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the United States, and the importance of that memorial being placed

there as a pledge to national vigilance in protecting our core values of equality, due process of law, justice, and fundamental fairness. I strongly urge the House to support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 129, which recognizes the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center to the memory of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed his Executive Order 9066, which authorized the internment of Japanese Americans. President Roosevelt took this action even though, as chief historian for the Army Stetson Conn said, "The only responsible commander in the military who backed the War Department's mass evacuation plan was the President himself, the Commander in Chief." Even Attorney General Frances Biddle and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover advised against this policy.

□ 1200

In 1942, President Roosevelt authorized the Army to evacuate more than 100,000 Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast States including Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona.

Interestingly, Mr. Speaker, many Japanese Americans loyally served in the United States military during World War II while their families were interned. This overbroad and unnecessary approach to maintaining America's security serves as a continuing reminder that the civil rights of American citizens should never be lost even in the mist of the chaos of war. Also, Mr. Speaker, this policy did not apply to German-Americans. Approximately 20 percent of the United States military during World War II were made up of Americans with German heritage. But German-Americans were not interned as Japanese Americans were.

Congress eventually enacted the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 in which it apologized on behalf of the Nation for the fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese descent. President Ronald Reagan signed that act into law on August 10, 1988, proclaiming it "a great day for America."

Over 20 years later, we stand here today to renew our Nation's commitment to remember the past and shepherd its lessons into the future. Part of remembering those lessons is remembering some of the tragic details. One site in particular, the Merced Assembly Center, located in Merced, California, was the reporting site for almost 5,000 Japanese Americans during the war. As a young child, it has already been said, our colleague MIKE HONDA and his family were held at the Merced Assembly Center prior to being interned in Colo-

rado. Since then, he has championed the cause of preventing this type of injustice from ever happening again.

The Merced Assembly Center serves as a symbol of America's stumbling. But our country has regained footing and has appropriately apologized for the tragic mistake of President Roosevelt and his Executive Order 9066. And it is reaffirming its commitment, through this resolution before us today, to never forget its mistakes lest they be repeated to the detriment of our children and our children's children.

I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as the gentleman from California (Mr. CARDOZA) may consume.

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on this momentous occasion of honoring a great man, JOHN DINGELL. And as we do so, I remember another colleague who is no longer with us, Bob Matsui from California, whose wife, DORIS MATSUI, so ably serves with us today in remembering the work he did on the bill to establish reparations and to make sure that we never forget what happened in the past. President Roosevelt was a great President. He led us through a great war. But he did not do so without making some errors.

Mr. Speaker, as it has been said, February 19, 1942, on that day, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 setting in motion the forced relocation of 120,000 Japanese Americans. As a result, on May 7, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered to leave their homes and property, their farms, and take with them only what they could carry and report to a designated assembly center before 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, May 13. This order was issued by the U.S. War Department and posted to telephone poles, store windows, placed across lawns of Japanese American's homes in Merced County, in my home city and throughout the West Coast.

Nearly 4,700 Japanese Americans from over seven counties reported to a structure that had been built in just 11 days at the Merced County fairgrounds in my district. They entered the assembly center not as Japanese Americans but as prisoners. Families were searched for weapons and surrounded by barbed wire. Armed guards watched over them as they settled in to make-shift housing. Mr. Speaker, no one had ever been accused of any crime, yet they were detained for over 131 days.

Among the victims of this unconscionable act was a young child and his family, someone very familiar to this Chamber, as has been mentioned. He was born of Japanese ancestry. His name is Congressman MIKE HONDA. And his family were among those assembled at the fairgrounds in Merced before taken to a more permanent internment camp in Colorado.

There were hundreds of other of my friends that I have gotten to know over

the years, also, that lost their farms from Livingston, California, from so many areas throughout the Central Valley. And it just pains me to remember how they lost so much during this relocation.

Each year, the Japanese American community comes together for a Day of Remembrance to reflect on the events that took place and to educate the community on the need to remain vigilant in protecting America's values of equality, justice, due process of law and fundamental fairness.

This February 21, the Merced Assembly Center Commemorative Committee will unveil a memorial on the fairgrounds to remember this time in our Nation's history and the unjust hardships faced by so many of our brothers and sisters. Mr. Speaker, I can also tell you that in that event there will be a lot of people thinking about our U.S. Constitution and reaffirming our devotion to it.

To my friend and colleague, Mr. HONDA, I want to say, I'm sorry this took so long. I have served with you for over 12 years. You have been my friend all that time. And I am just glad that we can honor you in this way now. To my friends back home in the Merced area and in the Nissei farming community, I want to say I'm sorry it took so long, but I am so proud that I am the person who is able to do this. You are truly great mentors to me and great friends to our community.

Mr. Speaker, there is no better time to come together as a community, to heal the wounds of our past and to reaffirm our commitment to preserving the fundamental values of our great Nation than today. I wish my friend, Bob Matsui, was here to pass this bill with us.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my fellow Texan, Mr. BARTON.

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Houston, Texas (Mr. POE).

Mr. Speaker, I first want to say I support this particular bill. And I will vote for it based on Mr. POE's recommendation.

But the real reason I'm here is that I'm getting a little bit frustrated on behalf of the American people of being shut out of the process. We have this suspension bill and then three or four others from the Science Committee this afternoon. We're basically treading water because a decision was made last night by our Speaker and the majority leader in the Senate and the President to lock down the stimulus conference. The Speaker apparently has a plane trip scheduled to leave to go to Italy on Friday at 6:00 and can't be bothered with an open and transparent process on spending in the neighborhood of \$800 to \$900 billion to theoretically stimulate the economy. And to put that number in perspective, that is larger than the entire economy of the nation of Australia. It is 20 years worth of State spending. The State

budget of the State of Texas, which I represent, is the second largest in terms of population in the country, second only to California. You would think if we were going to spend that kind of money, and it is an issue of such importance, that we would have some sort of a process around here that would have input from everybody.

Well, the committee that I'm on, Energy and Commerce Committee, Chairman WAXMAN did hold a markup. But the Republican amendments that were accepted, most of them were stripped out when the bill came to the floor. They did allow a few Republican amendments on the bill that came to the floor. And one or two of those were accepted. It went to the Senate. The Senate has worked its will. We have come back here. And now we have a conference that has been appointed so-called, it is the "no conference" conference. It is not going to meet because the deal has been made. There are five Members from the House. There are five Members from the Senate. At some point in time, the two House Members, Mr. LEWIS, the senior Republican on the Appropriations Committee, and Mr. CAMP, the senior Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, are going to be given a report, probably just a document sheet, that says sign or don't sign, and oh, by the way, you can maybe offer minority views if you object.

There is no conference going on right now. There's nothing happening. And in the case of the committee that I'm on, for the first time that I can ever tell, we don't even officially have a conferee. Now Chairman WAXMAN is a conferee. And he should be. But as the ranking member, I'm not a conferee nor is the Health ranking Republican, Mr. DEAL, or Mr. STEARNS, the ranking Republican on the Telecommunications, or Mr. UPTON, the ranking member on Energy. This bill only spends \$200 billion under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Commerce Committee. It's only \$200 billion. But, again, there is not going to be a conference.

Now I think the American people have a right to know. I think there ought to be a real conference. I think there ought to be a transparent process. I think we can take an extra day or two. If Speaker PELOSI doesn't get to leave to go to Italy until Monday or Tuesday, Italy is still going to be there. The ruins in the Forum are still going to be there. Venice is still going to be there. Pompeii is still going to be there. I'm not sure where she is going in Italy.

But I just think it is wrong. Eight hundred billion dollars or \$900 billion is a lot of money. There is a process. We just honored JOHN DINGELL of Michigan for the being the longest-serving Member. He believes in process. He believed in it when he was chairman. He believed in it when I became chairman of the Energy Committee. If he told me once, he told me 100 times, you have

got to have regular order. You have got to have hearings. You have got to have subcommittee markups. You have got to have full committee. You have got to have markup. You have got to go to the Rules Committee. You have to make sure that the minority views are heard. And I believed him. That is one reason he has got such acclamation.

So we're here doing the suspension bill. The people who are sponsors of it, bless their hearts. It is a good thing to do. But there are a lot of other things that we ought to be doing, Mr. Speaker, and we're not doing them. The American people are in the dark. We've got the "no-conference" conference with no Republican input from the House side. And we've got to vote it before 6:00 o'clock Friday. I think that is a tragedy. It is a disservice to the American people.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, we don't have any further speakers, and I would like to know if the minority has any speakers.

Mr. POE of Texas. I have one other speaker.

Mr. COHEN. Then we reserve the balance of our time, and we will return to the subject matter at hand.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. KINGSTON).

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman for speaking, and I certainly am going to support this bill.

All I have to say is here we are with high unemployment, with economic disaster happening, and yet we are spending time debating a bill which is going to pass by 435 votes. It is a good bill. It is a noncontroversial bill. It will pass. It should be voice voted. But why are we spending time to do this when we have millions of unemployed Americans and other people who are on the brink of getting laid off?

We have a stimulus bill that the Democrats are very proud about. It has about \$830 billion price tag at the moment. It creates 3.7 million jobs. Now the Republican alternative is half the cost and twice the jobs. I want to repeat that. Twice the jobs and half the cost. It is a bill that targets small business job creation. It targets Main Street, not Washington, D.C., not Wall Street, but Main Street, so that the jobs could come from the bottom up rather than centralized bureaucratic governmental planning here in Washington, which failed in Moscow. It has failed everywhere else that the government thinks they know best.

The Democrat bill costs \$280,000 per job in a country where the household income, on an average, is \$50,000. Just 7 percent of this money goes to public works, roads, bridges, highways, things that actually put people to work with shovel-in-hand, but 7 percent of their money. And the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office has determined that only 22 percent of the entire bill could be spent this year. So much for urgency.

And one interesting provision that now the Senate has rejected is the E-

Verify, the electronic verification language of the House that will make sure that the jobs go to legal American workers, now that might get thrown out. Boy, that is such a signal to our Americans. The Senate compromise continues the House folly of creating 32 net new Federal programs.

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Some of the programs include \$29 billion for weatherization, \$1.2 billion for the National Science Foundation, \$1.3 billion for NASA.

Now, remember, this is a jobs program. It's not a normal appropriations program. These things the Federal Government has a hand in. I understand that. But they're not job creation.

This bill has \$200 billion in undisclosed, phantom earmarks, \$200 billion which will be used for earmarks, but it won't be disclosed because decisions will be made by State and local government.

It contains about \$8 billion for corporate welfare, by saying to telecommunication companies who want to expand broadband, we know you're doing that right now with your own money, but we want to give you the money to do that. In fact, there's even language in there that specifies the speed at which the broadband tax credits will be available, and there's only one company that will be eligible for that.

This bill rolls back the 10-year long welfare reform. It eliminates the back-to-work provision in welfare, and you don't have to necessarily land a job, you have to be searching for the job if you're able-bodied, and this bill eliminates that.

This bill creates a brand new program, \$100 million to allow schools to buy new lunchroom equipment. Popcorn, anybody? Smoothies? Don't worry, the Federal Government will put the machine in the lunchroom near you.

And then \$100 million for an ag disaster, even though we just passed a permanent agriculture disaster bill in the farm bill. This bill still goes out and puts another \$100 million for it.

This bill doubles the annual budget for the Department of Energy. It goes from \$23 billion to \$40 billion.

This bill allows a new program which puts the Federal Government in charge of buying \$300 million worth of electric cars like this. Now, I am a strong proponent of alternative energy, and I think that these cars have a purpose. But it doesn't belong in a jobs bill. We do not need that in a jobs bill at this point.

The list goes on. This bill has \$4 million for a Federal high-performance green buildings office. This bill actually has language in there to study the private sector profits in the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PAS-TOR). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. KINGSTON. Why is that money there? What is the interest of the Speaker with American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands? What is that about? Why would that be in a jobs bill? To study private sector profits? It makes no sense.

You know, our national debt right now is \$10.6 trillion. We spend \$450 billion each year just paying interest on the debt. That's almost as much as what we pay for the entire Department of Defense. We are letting the generation that's in charge rob from the next generation. That would be our kids.

You know, Democrats and Republicans have done a lousy job of controlling spending and, certainly, as a Republican, I want to say we have not done the job we should have done. But our worst deficit when we were in charge of Congress was \$412 billion. This quarter, this quarter alone, the Democrats will exceed \$1 trillion in deficit spending.

Ladies and gentlemen, we need to go back to the table. The Republican bill provides twice the jobs at half the cost.

Mr. COHEN. I would like to inquire if the minority has any additional speakers.

Mr. POE of Texas. We have two additional speakers.

Mr. COHEN. With the understanding that they don't have to be germane, but with my personal concern because I think this is a solemn moment honoring Japanese Americans interned during World War II and should be respected as such, I yield to the minority to continue.

I reserve my time to speak on this important resolution that recognizes a failing of our country and the fact that we apologized and we will find times to reflect on that error to the Japanese Americans and other minorities, and that this respectful moment should conclude with my remarks.

Mr. POE of Texas. May I inquire of the Speaker how much time I have left?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 6 minutes.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

(Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on the so-called stimulus bill, instead of engaging in constructive solutions to address the economic crisis gripping the Nation, the majority chooses to take advantage of it, using fear tactics to try and shame us into supporting an over \$1 trillion spending package loaded with questionable programs that have nothing to do with getting the American people back to work.

At the end of January, the Federal debt stood at a whopping \$10.6 trillion, a third of which was held by foreign nations, mainly and namely, Communist

China. This month, the Treasury has already announced a record debt sale, thanks in part to our failed \$700 billion Wall Street bailout. A staggering \$941 billion was added to our children's tab this year alone, and with passage of this latest package, the Federal debt will reach a record \$13 trillion by the end of fiscal 2009.

In the next few months, for the first time in world history, the United States will be offering for sale on the market upwards of \$5 trillion worth of Treasury notes. Who's going to buy those notes? Will we have to raise interest to attract that capital? What happens when we raise interest rates? That means inflation takes over and the devaluation of the dollar continues unabated. That's what the result will be.

And while the majority celebrates over the so-called stimulus package, the effects of this bill will be the opposite: interest rates will soar, inflation will rise, the value of the dollar will plummet.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. POE of Texas. I give the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. The world has never seen a nation borrow so much money in the span of just a few months. Any temporary gains or glamorous headlines brought on by this stimulus bill will soon be forgotten when the recession deepens, and our children bear the long-term effects of a massive government spending spree.

Mr. COHEN. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE).

Mr. SCALISE. As we talk about this resolution that we're debating that's a resolution I support, I want to read the very last segment of this, in the resolve portion, where it says, "so that the United States remains vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of equality, due process of law, justice and fundamental fairness." I think it would be real helpful for a lot of people on the other side to go and read those statements and then look at what's happening with this massive \$840 billion spending bill that's rolling through this Congress at breakneck speed, with no debate, no opportunity, as we're finding out, to have any real formal presentation of a conference report on a bill that's going to saddle our next generation and future generations with the most massive debt in this biggest spending bill in the history of our country.

And I think if we look, we're starting to hear today that one of the reasons that they're rolling with so much haste, much more important to them that they pass it quickly than that we get it right, and one of the reasons we're finding out is that some of the leadership are taking a vacation.

Now, I don't know about other Members, but I know people in my district

that are unemployed that are looking for jobs, would much rather see us spend the time, stay here, cancel the vacations, because many of them are canceling their vacations; make sure we spend the time to get it right. That's the most important thing to the American people.

And so as we look at this bill that we're debating, this resolution that talks about fundamental fairness, I think we need to be concerned about the fundamental fairness to the American people of getting it right. And we don't need to look back and figure out how to start over from scratch. History tells us that massive spending doesn't work. FDR's Treasury Secretary, in one of the largest spending bills in history, this bill, this spending bill that the administration's pushing through tops it. FDR's own Treasury Secretary said, we have tried spending money. We're spending more money than we ever have spent before and it does not work.

We need to take a different approach. There's a much better alternative on the table, and for whatever reason, some in the leadership don't even want to look at it. Let's take the time and get it right.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, once again I inquire whether the minority has any more time or if they are going to yield.

Mr. POE of Texas. I'm prepared to close. We have no other speakers.

Mr. COHEN. I will reserve my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. I yield myself the balance of the time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Mr. CARDOZA from California for bringing this bill to the House floor, and I agree with my friend from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that we need to refocus on the legislation presently before the House of Representatives. This bill brings a close to a long memory, a bad memory in the United States of the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. We need to show all Americans, and in this case, Japanese Americans, the due respect that they are entitled to, as being American citizens. And that's why this resolution is very important to establish the Merced Center in California.

I yield back the balance of my time, and urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to thank the honorable gentleman from Texas for his remarks and the bringing back to the purpose of this resolution and why we're here now.

It is, I understand, the rules of the House, and when one is in the minority, one takes the opportunity to have time on this floor to speak to the American people when they can. Although we just honored Mr. DINGELL, and one of the things we honored Mr. DINGELL for was his appropriateness and order and appreciation for the House and germaneness.

Now, I was a history major, Mr. Speaker, and maybe because of that

I've got a certain perspective of these type of resolutions. I'm also Jewish, and being a minority, I've known discrimination in my life, and known discrimination against Jewish people all over this globe. And so, because this particular resolution recognizes a failing of our country in our efforts to become a more perfect union, and talks about the errors of the past in internment what shouldn't have to be hyphenated people, Japanese Americans, internment Americans in work camps and prison camps for 3 years, including one of our very own members, the Honorable MIKE HONDA. I find it a moment that should be dealt with with solemnity, and we should reflect on the errors of the past and understand that we can become a more perfect union if we remember those times and correct those injustices. This Congress did that in 1988, and now, in Merced, California, and this resolution talks about that, they are placing a marker to remind all Americans of the injustices that were done in World War II to Japanese Americans.

This Congress, in the 110th Congress, we recognized for the first time in our country's history, the errors of our ways in Jim Crow and slavery laws in this country and what we did to African Americans. There have been several incidents, with African Americans, with Japanese Americans, with American Indians, where this country has done wrong, but we've tried to correct those ways with apologies and with memorials.

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It is appropriate that this resolution by Mr. CARDOZA be brought and that it be considered and that it be passed. I am honored to speak in favor of it and ask that all Members vote in favor of it.

I know the other side did not mean to disrespect Japanese Americans or others who have been dishonored by errors in our country's past or, in fact, our country for taking such a noble step as to apologize, which a great country does, and the rules permit what they did. So I know they did not intend to do that, but I, as a history major and as a minority, feel somewhat concerned that Japanese Americans could feel that way.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that this Congress in 1988 apologized. I am proud that this Congress apologized last year to African Americans. In order to become a more perfect union, we have to see our wrongs and try to correct them. The city of Merced, California, at the Merced Assembly Center, is trying to do that. They will be placing a marker, which Mr. CARDOZA, I am sure, will participate in and in this House of Representatives resolution which recognizes the significance of that with an appropriate marker to remember the hardships endured by Japanese Americans so that United States, the country and its citizens, remain vigilant in protecting our Nation's core values of

equality, due process of law, justice, fundamental fairness, and respect for the process and for people.

I would like to ask that all Members vote in favor of H. Res. 129.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 129, a resolution which recognizes the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center.

I want to thank my friend, Congressman DENNIS CARDOZA, for taking the initiative to introduce this resolution. The Merced Assembly Center is a meaningful piece of our nation's history, and it strikes a very personal chord with me. I am grateful and honored that Congressman CARDOZA asked to include me in this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, February 19th, known as the Day of Remembrance, marks the day in 1942 that President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which forced approximately 120,000 Japanese Americans into holding centers and subsequently internment camps. As February 19th approaches and we recognize the Day of Remembrance, we are again reminded of the lessons learned from this experience.

Internment changed the paths of many lives. Families were separated, relocated in some cases across the country, and property and businesses were lost. As some of my colleagues know, when I was a young child, my family was uprooted from California and I spent time at the Merced Assembly Center before moving to an internment camp in Amache, Colorado. This experience undoubtedly shaped my life and my career, as I have fought arduously to protect civil liberties in our nation, and make sure that no community experiences the discrimination and violation of rights that Japanese Americans did during World War II.

During my time in the California State Assembly, I authored AB1915, the World War II Internment of Japanese Americans: California Civil Liberties Public Education Act, which became California public law in 1999. This legislation provides competitive grants for public educational activities and the development of educational materials to ensure that the events surrounding internment will be remembered and taught.

As a former teacher, I place a high value on education in order to understand the mistakes our Government has made, and how we can learn from them. I firmly believe that through education, our Nation will improve itself and avoid making the same mistake twice.

The Merced Assembly Center Commemorative Committee is currently charged with establishing a memorial to recognize the historic tragedy that took place at the Merced Assembly Center. This Memorial, which will be unveiled on February 21, 2009, will also serve to educate our Nation that we are committed to healing historical wounds and replacing prejudice and fear with the American values of equality and justice.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I commend my friend, Congressman CARDOZA, for his leadership on this resolution, for personally reaching out to me, and for rightfully recognizing the significance of the Merced Assembly Center.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 129, recognizing

the historical significance of the Merced Assembly Center in California, which will be unveiled February 21st 2009. I thank my distinguished colleague and fellow San Joaquin Valley Representative, DENNIS CARDOZA, for his leadership and perseverance on this issue.

As we all know, on February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Executive Order 9066 authorizing the forced internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans, placing tremendous hardship on the innocent that in many cases resulted in the loss of their jobs, businesses, property, and dignity. The Merced Assembly Center was the reporting site for 4,669 Japanese Americans, before they were removed to more permanent war relocation centers.

A dear friend of mine and a beloved Member of this body, Congressman MIKE HONDA, arrived at the Merced Assembly Center with his family as a young boy. As Japanese Americans, they were forced to endure years of hardship at an internment camp in Colorado. Congressman HONDA fought against the odds, and despite prejudice and adversity, has risen to become a great leader in this nation.

What once was a place of loss, hatred and fear now will be transformed into a place for remembrance, healing and hope. The Memorial would not be possible without the dedication, diligence and passion of my college and friend, Congressman DENNIS CARDOZA, and I commend him for his efforts to this end. I would also like to recognize the efforts of the Merced Assembly Center Commemorative Committee. Two years ago, the Pinedale Assembly Center Memorial Project established a similar memorial in Fresno County which recognizes the historic tragedy that took place at that site. Its been said that, "Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it." This memorial will help us learn.

Mr. COHEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 129.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2009

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 554) to authorize activities for support of nanotechnology research and development, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 554

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Nanotechnology Initiative Amendments Act of 2009".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.

The 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act (15 U.S.C. 7501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 2(c)(4) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(4) develop, within 12 months after the date of enactment of the National Nanotechnology Initiative Amendments Act of 2009, and update every 3 years thereafter, a strategic plan to guide the activities described under subsection (b) that specifies near-term and long-term objectives for the Program, the anticipated time frame for achieving the near-term objectives, and the metrics to be used for assessing progress toward the objectives, and that describes—

"(A) how the Program will move results out of the laboratory and into applications for the benefit of society, including through cooperation and collaborations with nanotechnology research, development, and technology transition initiatives supported by the States;

"(B) how the Program will encourage and support interdisciplinary research and development in nanotechnology; and

"(C) proposed research in areas of national importance in accordance with the requirements of section 5 of the National Nanotechnology Initiative Amendments Act of 2009";

(2) in section 2—

(A) in subsection (d)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (6), respectively; and

(ii) by inserting the following new paragraph before paragraph (2), as so redesignated by clause (i) of this subparagraph:

"(1) the Program budget, for the previous fiscal year, for each agency that participates in the Program, including a breakout of spending for the development and acquisition of research facilities and instrumentation, for each program component area, and for all activities pursuant to subsection (b)(10);"; and

(B) by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) STANDARDS SETTING.—The agencies participating in the Program shall support the activities of committees involved in the development of standards for nanotechnology and may reimburse the travel costs of scientists and engineers who participate in activities of such committees.";

(3) by striking section 3(b) and inserting the following new subsection:

"(b) FUNDING.—(1) The operation of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall be supported by funds from each agency participating in the Program. The portion of such Office's total budget provided by each agency for each fiscal year shall be in the same proportion as the agency's share of the total budget for the Program for the previous fiscal year, as specified in the report required under section 2(d)(1).

"(2) The annual report under section 2(d) shall include—

"(A) a description of the funding required by the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office to perform the functions specified under subsection (a) for the next fiscal year by category of activity, including the funding required to carry out the requirements of section 2(b)(10)(D), subsection (d) of this section, and section 5;

"(B) a description of the funding required by such Office to perform the functions specified under subsection (a) for the current fiscal year by category of activity, including the funding required to carry out the requirements of subsection (d); and

"(C) the amount of funding provided for such Office for the current fiscal year by each agency participating in the Program.";

(4) by inserting at the end of section 3 the following new subsection:

"(d) PUBLIC INFORMATION.—(1) The National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall develop and maintain a database accessible by the public of projects funded under the Environmental, Health, and Safety, the Education and Societal Dimensions, and the Nanomanufacturing program component areas, or any successor program component areas, including a description of each project, its source of funding by agency, and its funding history. For the Environmental, Health, and Safety program component area, or any successor program component area, projects shall be grouped by major objective as defined by the research plan required under section 3(b) of the National Nanotechnology Initiative Amendments Act of 2009. For the Education and Societal Dimensions program component area, or any successor program component area, the projects shall be grouped in subcategories of—

"(A) education in formal settings;

"(B) education in informal settings;

"(C) public outreach; and

"(D) ethical, legal, and other societal issues.

"(2) The National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall develop, maintain, and publicize information on nanotechnology facilities supported under the Program, and may include information on nanotechnology facilities supported by the States, that are accessible for use by individuals from academic institutions and from industry. The information shall include at a minimum the terms and conditions for the use of each facility, a description of the capabilities of the instruments and equipment available for use at the facility, and a description of the technical support available to assist users of the facility.";

(5) in section 4(a)—

(A) by striking "or designate";

(B) by inserting "as a distinct entity" after "Advisory Panel"; and

(C) by inserting at the end "The Advisory Panel shall form a subpanel with membership having specific qualifications tailored to enable it to carry out the requirements of subsection (c)(7).";

(6) in section 4(b)—

(A) by striking "or designated" and "or designating"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following: "At least one member of the Advisory Panel shall be an individual employed by and representing a minority-serving institution.";

(7) by amending section 5 to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. TRIENNIAL EXTERNAL REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office shall enter into an arrangement with the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a triennial review of the Program. The Director shall ensure that the arrangement with the National Research Council is concluded in order to allow sufficient time for the reporting requirements of subsection (b) to be satisfied. Each triennial review shall include an evaluation of the—

"(1) research priorities and technical content of the Program, including whether the allocation of funding among program component areas, as designated according to section 2(c)(2), is appropriate;

"(2) effectiveness of the Program's management and coordination across agencies and disciplines, including an assessment of the effectiveness of the National Nanotechnology Coordination Office;

"(3) Program's scientific and technological accomplishments and its success in transferring technology to the private sector; and